Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "National Republicas."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless preindless which mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a service support. In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the in-tegrity of the Federal Union, against the machin-ations of those who would rend it acunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when the come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them. We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immens majority of the people of this District and vicin

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advo-cate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advance ment of the moral and material welfare of its

inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself. It will be published every morning, and de-livered to city subscribers at its cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in ad-

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. must prevent the revival of the Africas dave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts-not to overthrow the Constitution, but overthrow the men who pervert the Constitu-tion!"-Speech at Cincinnati, September 18,

" I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, with-out interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have an to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly— altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that mat-ter (slavery.)"—Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.

"While it (slavery) drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and by to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peace ful way ultimate extinction would occur in less hundred years at least; but that it wil occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time, I have no doubt."-Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object."-Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the fur-ther spread of it, and placing it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed for-ward until it shall become alike lawful in all States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in he course of ultimate extinction; and when desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which fathers have first done. It is not true tha our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. derstand the sense in which he puts it—he as-sumes that slavery is a rightful thing within itself—was introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate re moval."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 18, 1858.

" Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it among them they would not introduce it. It it did now exist among us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most crue

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the say ng. I surely will not blame them for not do ng what I should not know how to do myself ing what I should not know now to all in all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would

convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would periah in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to de ple upon. What next? Free them, them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and it mine would, we well know that this; and it mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be sately disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that sys-tems of gradual emancipation might be adopt It does seem to me that sysed; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

" " hen they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery that our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one."-Speech at Ottowa, Ill., Aug.

 Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institu-tion of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear amongst us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery—by spreading it out, and making it

You may have a wen or cancer on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you person, and not be able to can a way to cure bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong."—Speech at Alton, Oct.

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave As the right is constitutional, I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that not that we like the institution of slavery. We profess to have no taste for running and ing negroes; at least, I profess no taste at job at all. Why, then, do I yield supfor that job at all. port to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guaranties that right, can be supported without it."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 858.

"The real issue in this controversy-the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on he part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about it. Ver having a due regard for these they desire Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong; and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any of the aspects of which I spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among ns, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitu-tional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to 'stand by our guns,' to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am auwith you. I will ten you, so har as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every com-promise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have perated) may according to the of those noble fathers-Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no dif-ference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognise and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly .- Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further

resolutions the following: Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad

and whether native or foreign. Resolved. That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication be-ween the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the

earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in layor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to our

selves and just to Spain.

Resolved. That the enactment of State Leg. slatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, sub versive of the Constitution, and revolutionar

n their effect. Resolved, That in accordance with the in rpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, luring the existence of the Territorial Govern ments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Gov-

Organization of the Departments. STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the usiness arising out of aur foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number em-ployed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass.) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton.) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics. twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Li-

Diplomatic Branch.-This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplematic agents of the Unite States abroad, and those of eign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commission pared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their con

Consular Branch.-This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the con-uls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to the ore officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator .- His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions. - He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives .- He takes charge the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of ongress, as they are received at the Departmen from the President; prepares the authentica ed copies thereof which a e called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout th United States, and that of all documents and pub-lications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the lepartment; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and att ches certificates to papers pre-sented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered sea men: records all letters from the Department other than the diplomatic and consular.

Cerk of Pardons and Passports —He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which hey are founded Makes out and records passkeeps a daily register of all letters, c than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

'ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assist-" he ordinary business of this office may be assified under the following heads:

 Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, any head of Department, or by the Solicito

f the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purhased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-he ouses, and all other public works of the

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for sppointment in all the ju-

dicial and legal business of the Government

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in ne Supreme Court of the United States in which

the Supreme Court of the United States in which
the Government is concerned.

6 The supervision of all other suits arising in
any of the Departments, when referred by the
head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the
office is added at the present time the direction
of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Missis-si pi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.) two Disburs ng Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its super-vision and management are committed the fol-lowing branches of the public s rvice:

1st. The Public Lands .- The chief of this buis called the Commissioner of Land Office. The Land Bur au is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefir, whether derived from confirmations of grants made b former Governments, by sales, donations, gran s for schools, m litary bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision Virginia mil tary bounty-land claims, and the issu-ing of scrip in leu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Com-missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its princi; al missioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assis ant Dra ghtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various

2d. Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Com-missioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the mili-tary or naval services in the revolutionary and ubsequent wars in which the Unit-d States have engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians .- Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief C.erk, and about fifteen other subor linate Clerks.

4th. Patent Office .- Hon. Philip F. Thomas Maryland, Commissioner of Pa'ents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "arts and things touching and re-specting the granting and issuing of pa ents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relaing to agriculture; the collection and distribu-ion of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chi. f Clerk-who is by law the acting Commisioner of Patents in the absence of the Commis ioner-twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate ermanent Clerks, besides a consid rable num

ber of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shu-gert, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress prov ded that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the De-partment of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besides these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Depart-ment the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the manage-ment of the lead and other migss of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia: and and returning the censuses of the Uni'ed States and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospi-tal for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific

oast. Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Arch ves, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and claewhere; the the Lorgest and Department of Thism. also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty fifth Congress. These valuable works are dis-tributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libra-ries, athenaums, literary and scientific institu-tions, boards of trade, or public sesociations," as shall be designated by the members of Con

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection o one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Paten Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offi-es of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comp-rollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Autrollers, Commissioner of the Custo

ditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed

therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtemen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secre-tary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government and of the execution of the laws concrning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the ma rine hospitals of the United States, and the con struction of certain public buildings for custom houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fitteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certified the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office .- J. M. Cutts, Esq. Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of C. mmissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and dis-bursements, and for the building and repairing custom-bonses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.-Thomas L. Smith, Esq. First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He received and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expend-itures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision

Second Auditor's Office.-Thomas J. D. Fuller Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all ac-counts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.-Robert J. Atkinson Tard Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson. Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsist-ence of the army, fortifications, Military Acad-emy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for ho ses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and re-ports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office .- A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He received and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.-Bartholomew Fuller, Eq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He re-ceives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direc-tion of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision

Sixth Auditor's Office.-Dr. Thomas M. Tate Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office De-partment, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in tweive months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail con-tractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing Uni-ted States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such sults and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in pay-ment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps urer, and thirteen Cierks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1840, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Post master General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office .- Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; received the returns and makes out the official statemen of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office .- Hon. Janius Hillyer, Solicitor,

and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising is the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board .- Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, Uni-ted States Army ; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army ; Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of lighthouses, light-ressels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment. the establishment

United States Coast Survey .- Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintend

ent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United

States Army, Assistant.
Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes. Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of com-

puting division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of en

graving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.

George Mathiot, Electrotypist. Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistan Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspec-tion Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the eslablishment and discortinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mult steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceed-ings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arri-vals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regula tions for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and exe-cution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messeng should be sent to this office. All claims sho be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; pre-pares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office .- A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervis-ion and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervis-ion of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designa ed points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith. To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all contrasters about direct their matters.

postmasters should direct their quarterly return of postage; those at draft offices, their letter reporting quasterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their cer-tificates of deposit; to him should also be di-rected the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office .- Benj. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certific-tes of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be neces sary to secure a faithful sed exact performance

all mail contracts.
All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stam s, are under the su-pervision of this office, and should be reported

All communications respecting lost money All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chie: Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route

agents, re, orts of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or

imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Sec-retary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine

nd Surgery. The following is a statement of the duties of ach of these offices, and of the force employed therein:

therein:
Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucty, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of und; the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of scamen, emanate from the Sec-retary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superinof the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. All the navy yards docks and wharves, build.

All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, build-ings and machinery in navy yards, and every-thing immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval

also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engias sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engi-neer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction. Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt.—Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks,

and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy

Office" at Washington, and the Navai Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general super-intendence of the Chief of this Bureau. Bureau of Medicine and Suryery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hos-pitals, comes within the superintendence of this

WAR DEPARTMENT. Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. P. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Mr r

sengers, and one Laborer. The following bu-reaus are attached to this Department. Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott,

is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Williams, and Capt. J. P. Garcache; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the record Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out. Quartermaster General's Office.-Brevet Major

General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General. Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Messenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned,

Paymuster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews. District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Me Commissary General's Office.—General George

Gibson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt. A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger. Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Law-Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Law-son, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. R. C. Wood; three Clerks and one Messenger.

Engineer Office.—Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief

Engineer; Assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five

Clerks and one Messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. I. C. Woodruff; five Clerks and one Messenger

Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Maynadier; eight Clerks and one Messenger.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM. Whereas experience has demonstrated that

platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geograph ical and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriot-

ism and of duty to recognise no political prin-ciple other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and de-fend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, be against all enemies, at home and abroad, be-lieving thereby peace may once more be re-stored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, hear sciencials bound avery citizen of the United has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, pro-vide for the common defence, promote the gen-eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

Corner of Indiana avenue and S cond street, Washington, D. C.



BOOKS, Pampblets, Wood Engravings, and Jobs of all kinds, Stereotyped to order. A variety of Business Cuts on hand, for sale, cheap for cash.